

SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIIFOLIA  
 SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA  
 STACHYS ASPERA var. TENUIFOLIA  
 GALIUM CLAYTONI

GALIUM PALUSTRE  
 CAMPANULA ULIGINOSA  
 LOBELIA CARDINALIS  
 EUPATORIUM MACULATUM

My 1932 visit took me to a swamp near the marble mill, a swamp which had evidently received the fine-grained tailings from the marble. There were numerous species here which I did not find close to the lake. Here was a wonderful quantity of *Scirpus atrovirens*, specimens in all sizes, but even the most diminutive seemed true to type, and not likely to be confused with var. *georgianus*. Along with the willows common by the lake were *Salix nigra* var. *falcata* and *S. petiolaris*. *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* were abundant. There was much of *Agrostis stolonifera* var. *compacta*, the common species of the salt marshes. The rushes were *Juncus bufonius*, *J. Dudleyi*, *J. nodosus* and *J. balticus* var. *littoralis*. In the drier land there were many coarse weeds, among them *Solidago altissima* and a green-flowered *Asclepias syriaca*.

As a general conclusion I may state that the calciphile flora of the uplands around Philipsburg is practically the same as that of western Vermont. Further, the flora of the lake shore is rather closely related to that along the shores of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Trois-Rivières, as at Lac St. Pierre.

About three miles east of Philipsburg, in St. Armand township, are wonderful big limestone cliffs and rich woods that may yield further discoveries of interest to the botanist.

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

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## NOTES FROM SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN—II<sup>1</sup>

S. C. WADMOND

*POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES* (Michx.) Schott. Apparently the only Wisconsin station of record is one north of Racine, Racine County (Wadmond, Trans. Wis. Acad., 16-2: 803, 1909), where a few individuals were taken on a rocky hillside. A single plant, only, was located in Richmond Township, Walworth County in the summer of 1931. It was taken in deep woodland, and quite likely a native station. This gives us but two stations in the State for the Christmas Fern!

*ECHINOCHLOA WALTERI* (Pursh) Nash. To the Wisconsin stations

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listed by Fassett (*RHODORA* 32: March 1930) may be added shores of Delavan Lake, Walworth County, where it is not uncommon.

*RYNCHOSPORA CAPILLACEA* Torr. Gray's Man. 7th ed. ranges it "e. Que. to w. Ont., s. very locally to N. J., Pa., O., Mich., and Mo." Represented in U. W. Herbarium by two collections, one from Waukesha County in 1859, *I. A. Lapham*, and the other from Bailey's Harbor, Door County, in 1929, *Dr. J. J. Davis*. The latter collection contains some var. *LEVISETA*. Taken by the writer in marly pools at Big Bend, Waukesha County, summer of 1932.

*CAREX RICHARDSONII* R. Br. To the list of middle-western stations recorded for this "evasive" sedge by Prof. Fernald (*RHODORA* Nov. 1932), Dr. Fassett of the U. W. writes may be added that of Indiana Harbor, Inc., in sandy soil, May 28, 1904, *Robert Bebb* no. 1992.

Represented in U. W. Herbarium by collections from Brown County (Green Bay May 25, 1879, *J. H. Schuette*), and Dodge County (Horicon May 19, 1859, *I. A. Lapham*). Taken by the writer in Township of Mount Pleasant, Racine County (l. c. p. 816). The station was a low mucky prairie (locally known as Barnes Prairie), which at the time had never been ploughed, but which has long since been drained and devoted to celery, cabbages and truck gardening. It was not a dry situation by any means, thus differing from the habitat commonly ascribed to it.

*JUNCUS GREENEI* Oakes & Tuckerm. Cheney (Pharmaceutical Archives, Apl. 1899) has reported this rush from the Dells of the Wisconsin River, Adams County, the only station known for the State. Represented at the U. W. Herbarium from additional stations in La Crosse, Jackson, Iowa, Marquette and Green Lake Counties. The Museum Herbarium shows collections from the counties of Dunn, Manitowoc, Eau Claire, Waushara and Shawano. To these may now be added Walworth County, where it was found in the Township of East Troy in small numbers on a little sandy ridge separating the two arms of a *Larix* swamp.

*JUNCUS BALTICUS* Willd., var. *LITTORALIS* Engelm. Fassett (*RHODORA* 29: Nov. 1927) reported this rush frequent along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior but known inland in Wis. only from Dane and Racine Counties. It had, however, been collected by Milwaukee Museum expeditions as far back as 1915 from inland stations in the northwesterly counties of Douglas, Washburn and Price, and in 1913 and 1915 in the counties of Wood, Portage and Waupaca, in almost the exact center of the State. In 1928 it was reported in extreme northwestern Wis. from the margins of a number of lakes which in early post-glacial times were undoubtedly connected. (Aldrich & Fassett *Science* 70: July 12, 1929, pp. 45-46.)

Collected by the writer in moist sand on margin of pond in a depression bordering the Kettle Moraine, Township of La Grange, Walworth County, and in gravel pits along railroad at Beloit, Rock

County; the former is undoubtedly a native station, the latter probably an introduction.

*JUNCUS BALTICUS* var. *LITTORALIS* f. *DISSITIFLORUS* Engelm. In addition to the Wisconsin stations listed by Fassett (l. c.), may be recorded collections in the Milwaukee Museum from Apostle Islands, Ashland County, and in the writer's herbarium from the beach of Lake Michigan at Racine, Racine County.

*JUNCUS ALPINUS* Vill. vars. *INSIGNIS* Fries and *FUSCESCENS* Fernald. Reported in Swezey's State List (1883) from Manitowoc County only, on authority of Th. A. Bruhin.

Dr. Fassett reports both of these varieties common along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior. Known inland from the northwesterly county of Burnett, the site of the early post-glacial Barrens Lake, and from Adams and Waushara Counties, within the boundaries of another early post-glacial lake, Lake Oshkosh. The writer finds it in Walworth County along an old railroad cut on a springy clay slope containing a generous admixture of gravel.

*PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA* L. Cheney (Pharmaceutical Archives Apl. 1899) recorded this species as of rare occurrence in the State, it appearing in the U. W. Herbarium from Jefferson County only. Material has since accumulated there from one station each in Rock, Dane and Grant Counties. The writer located it in the summer of 1931 at several points in the extreme southeast corner of Rock County. It apparently has come up from the south along the larger waterways.

*CYCLOLOMA ATRIPLICIFOLIUM* (Spreng.) Coult. Cheney (l. c.) reported a single individual at Madison, Dane county, collected by Dr. True. He added that he had observed it in great abundance along the Wisconsin (doubtless Mississippi is intended) river bank a few miles above La Crosse, La Crosse County. Reported by the writer (l. c. p. 832) from the Lake Michigan beach in Racine and Kenosha Counties, where observation this last summer showed it very widely established. This emigrant from the western plains appears now to have advanced up the Wisconsin, Black and Chippewa Rivers as well as the Mississippi, besides being recorded from a half dozen counties in the northern one-third of the State, and from the east-central county of Brown.

*SILENE DICHOTOMA* Ehrh. The earliest record for the State is a sheet at the Milwaukee Public Museum taken in Town of Greenfield, Milwaukee County, in 1915. Other sheets in the Museum Herbarium are from Douglas and Washburn Counties, in the extreme northwesterly corner of the State. The only record at the U. W. Herbarium is a collection by Fassett in the jack-pine barrens of Douglas County. Taken in the summer of 1932 by the writer along right-of-way of the C. M. St. P. & Pac. R. R. at the station of Walworth, Walworth County, pretty well into the southeasterly corner of the State. Gray's Man., 7th ed. reports it as ranging "N. E. to Tex., and on the Pacific Slope."

*POLYGALA SENEGA* L., var. *LATIFOLIA* T. & G. Apparently confined to the extreme southeasterly portion of the State. There is a collection from Kenosha County by the writer (l. c., p. 848), and in the Museum Herbarium a fine specimen taken at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, with leaves up to 4 cm. wide and 8 cm. long.

*HYPERICUM CISTIFOLIUM* Lam. This species does not appear in the latest revision of Wisconsin Hypericaceae (McLaughlin, Trans. Wis. Acad., 26: 281–288, 1931). Taken by the writer at several stations near by and on the banks of the Sugar River, 2 mi. w. of Brodhead, Green County, apparently the first record for the State.

*GENTIANA SAPONARIA* L. Appears to be limited in U. W. collections to the northwesterly Counties of Pierce, Burnett, Sawyer, Price and Ashland, plus a single collection in Dane County. To this list may now be added Racine County, along right-of-way of C. M. St. P. & Pac. R. R., between stations of Union Grove and Sylvania.

*PENSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS* Nutt. Represented in U. W. Herbarium from Polk, St. Croix and Pierce Counties (where probably native), and Juneau County along the railroad (probably an introduction). The Museum has sheets from Pierce (probably native), Monroe and Sauk Counties (probably introduced).

Taken by the writer in sand pits along railroad at Beloit, Rock County, a probable introduction.

*PLANTAGO PURSHII* R. & S. Recorded from most of the counties in the western third of the State, and from the southeasterly counties of Rock, Waukesha and Milwaukee. Taken this summer in sandy meadows in the extreme southeasterly corner of Jefferson County, just across the Walworth County line.

*PLANTAGO ARISTATA* Michx. Cheney (l. c.) reported a single plant collected at a suburb of Madison, Dane County and Beaver Dam, Dodge County, probably introduced in both instances with grass seed. It has since been recorded at U. W. Herbarium from Waushara, Iowa and Green Counties, and at the Milwaukee Museum from Grant, Waushara, Wood and Marathon Counties. The writer found it in great abundance during the summer of 1931 in grain fields and pasture land all along the Little Sugar River north of Albany, Green County.

*POLYMNIA CANADENSIS* L. Cheney (l. c.) reported collecting this in La Fayette and Dane Counties only. This rather local plant is now represented in the Herbaria of the Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Museum, and the writer, by collections from the majority of counties in the southern two-thirds of the State, plus a record from the northwesterly county of Burnett.

*ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA* Willd. The earliest record from the State appears to be a collection in 1886 from Jefferson County, Milwaukee Public Museum. Also represented there from Washburn and Columbia Counties, in all cases found on railroad ballast.

This western wormwood sage was collected by Fassett in 1927 in

large tufts on bare dry rock on summit of bluff at Bay City, Pierce County, believed by him to be native and probably the only native station in the State. Collected by Dr. J. J. Davis at Maiden Rock, Pierce County, and by the writer at Beloit, Rock County, in both cases along the railroad and doubtless introduced through that medium. Mr. Weatherby writes that the Gray Herbarium has specimens from Dearborn, Mich., also collected along railroad.

The writer is greatly indebted to Dr. N. C. Fassett of the University of Wisconsin for information as to Wisconsin localities, to Mr. A. M. Fuller, Associate Curator of Botany, for the loan of material from the Milwaukee Public Museum, and to Mr. C. A. Weatherby of the Gray Herbarium for verifications. Material of all of the above numbers has been deposited either at the Gray Herbarium or that of the Univ. of Wisconsin.

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN.

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MYRIOTRICHIA Densa IN NEW ENGLAND.—As is frequently stated in the books and is well known among practical algologists, six species of *Myriotrichia* are listed from the coasts of North America and Europe. But despite the repeated attempts of authorities to delimit these species, no one seems as yet to have met with success in his efforts. In the *Phycologia Britannica* (1851) Harvey figured and described two species—*M. claviformis* and *M. filiformis*. In the *Nereis Boreali-Americana* he listed but the last-named species, and this only from Penobscot Bay. When Farlow published his *Marine Algæ of New England*, in 1881, he described the two species of Harvey, but properly reduced *M. filiformis* to a variety. He quoted Naegeli's work on the development of the thallus, as his authority for this act; for Naegeli had shown plainly that *M. filiformis* was only the young stage of *M. claviformis*. In 1881 three species were listed in the genus. By the work of Hauck and others this number has been increased to six, the latest addition being *M. densa* Batters in 1895. The renowned Dr. Kuckuck, in his revision of the genus in 1899, attempted to retain all these species and to differentiate between them. To this writer it would seem with but indifferent success; for, in this country, we seem to have but one polymorphic species which assumes very different aspects as its development proceeds. But if we are to recognize *M. densa* as a valid species, I beg leave to record that we find what seems this form growing